

The Evening Herald.

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THE VOICE OF BUSINESS.

IN AN ADJOINING column The Herald today reprints, in part, an editorial from the issue of The American Banker at March 10th, entitled "President Wilson's First Year." We venture to suggest that this article is worth the careful reading of every thoughtful citizen.

The president's first anniversary in office was marked by editorial comment on the achievements of his first year's administration by practically every newspaper and weekly journal in the nation. The volume of this comment was enormous and distinctly incised. It was not confined to the United States, but was present in the newspapers of England and the continent, indicating an interest in this president and his achievements that has seldom been evident before in the first year of an administration. Much of the comment in the United States was from newspapers strongly partisan and opposed to the administration. Yet all of it all the volume of serious criticism was extremely small.

This expression from The American Banker, a journal of and by and for bankers, is especially significant. Business has no politics and little political prejudice. This magazine is one of the highest standing in the business world. It is one of the respected financial authorities of the world. It may be said to be the voice of business. And through it the business of the nation places the stamp of unqualified approval upon the Wilson administration; not through prejudice, nor partisan feeling; but because of the results of the president's first year.

GETTING RESULTS.

SOME of us have been inclined to look with more or less levity upon the efforts of our local good roads enthusiasts, as evidenced through the formation and subsequent activities of the Good Roads Local. We have heard the faithful members of that struggling organization referred to as cranks and even as "hot air merchants."

But the time has passed when this organization can be laughed at. It has results to its credit which command attention and respect. For years we talked good roads here. We said road taxes and raised prodigiously when our money was spent and still we had no roads.

It was not until this road organization began to "bust" that we began to get results. In Bernadillo county we now have a splendid highway to the north boundary of the county. An equally good one is being built to the south boundary. Next week work will begin on a road in Albuquerque's richest tributary outside the city, the Rio Grande valley; namely, the Jones country.

With all due credit to an efficient county road board and an active state highway commission, none of this work would have been accomplished, or even begun, but for the persistent "hot air" emanating from the Good Roads Local.

The local is concentrating now on the Tijeras canyon road; another vitally important trade feeder to this city from the mountain country to the east and the Gila valley beyond the hills. And the local is getting results there also.

The business interests of Albuquerque owe this Good Roads Local a large debt of gratitude for hard, real, producing work.

THE BILL POSTER.

LIKE other "big business" the bill posting industry is no longer unimpaired of public opinion. So far as we know, no bill poster ever said, "the public be damned," but he went his industrious way about every community scattering huge bill boards about the landscape with utter disregard of the fitness of anything save the checks from the advertisers.

There came certain lovers of the beautiful in life's arrangements; mostly women. At first they worked industriously and they didn't get very far. Later they organized themselves into clubs and the remaining clamor made the wisest ever railroad route seem a puny whim.

The result was a speedy and fairly complete reorganizing of bill posting companies. And now we find our bill posting interests generously patronized

up reproductions of beautiful paintings on boards that happen to be empty, assisting religious organizations to publicity without charge; lending a generous hand to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. All showing that the heart of the bill poster is now in the right place; no matter what may be said as to the location of his bill boards.

A FINANCIAL CENTER.

ALBUQUERQUE is to be congratulated upon having become the home of another large financial and insurance organization which undoubtedly will play a prominent part in the further development of the city and the state. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Interstate Casualty and Surety Company at its home offices here this week marks the opening of the active business career of that organization. The meeting was significant in that it brought here bankers and men of large affairs from all parts of the state, who are among the company's stockholders. The directorate of the company, as chosen Tuesday, is strong, and the announcement that agency forces already have been organized not only in New Mexico but in Colorado, California, Arizona, Missouri and Illinois, indicates that the company proposes to lose no time in setting down to business. The new corporation, with the substantial sum of \$225,000 available for its immediate operations, should, and undoubtedly will have an immediate influence in encouraging sound, conservative development in New Mexico. Its importance to Albuquerque as a home institution is notable.

Already this city is the home of the firmly established and rapidly growing Occidental companies, Life and Fire. These companies are now recognized as important factors in the insurance world. Their success as sound business institutions has been complete.

Through its powerful, able managers, Albuquerque has become the financial hub of New Mexico for a long time.

That influence now is spreading out. This city is being recognized as one of the financial centers of the west; and is taking its place as one of the important insurance centers of the country.

Are You Graceful? Study Yourself

(By Bettina Van Ness.)
Let us consider where you fall short of your ideal of grace and charm. Call our friend, the mirror, into the consultation, and examine yourself as dispassionately as though you were a blooming figure in a china shop. Draw up a chair before its truthful reflection and read yourself. Notice whether you sit down heavily, whether you unconsciously grasp the arms of the chair and lower yourself; whether you flop down quickly as if to get it over, or whether you slowly uncoil and relax and sink gracefully back. Quite likely the latter achievement is beyond you, as yet, if you have been too busy a woman to give much thought to your own attractiveness hitherto.

Seat yourself again, watching for defects; again, endeavoring to overcome any specific awkwardness or stiffness you have noticed; once again. Watch position of arms, hands, waist, knees and feet, and correct what seems to you unbecomingly. Next, sitting quietly, observe the line of your figure. Is it graceful, or stiff and angular? Try first one position and another, until you have discovered what lines of the body mislead grace and what do not.

Two minutes of this analysis will prove a liberal education in attitude, but let me add a word or two of advice.

In sitting, the body should be well back in the chair. If the muscles are well trained, the spine should not quite touch the chair; if they lack training, as is apt to be the case, sit so that the end of the spine is against the back of the chair at its joint with the seat for March. The Mother's Magazine for March. You can then lean gracefully against the back of the chair without spoiling the lines of the body. Never slide down in the chair—no matter how comfortable the attitude may seem to you.

Next, look to the position of your legs. Are they crossed? Oh, yes, of course. I know that the ultra-smart set are making fashionable a pronounced freedom of attitude. But crossed legs are not at all pretty, as your mirror will tell you when you critically examine the lines they produce, and it may not be amiss to add that physicians say, through the pressure of veins and arteries which regulate appetite and rheumatism quite frequently follow in their train.

If your feet are wound ingeniously around the leg of your chair or such other, or are tilted on their toes, I shall have no trouble in making you admit that the attitude is not one which would appeal to the casual observer as full of grace. Next the soles of your feet on the floor at a graceful angle with not more than the toes showing from beneath your gown.

Cost Notes.

Noting the cost of recipes is a good as well as an economical habit. The best way to do it is to insert the prices of the different ingredients in the margin of the cook book beside each recipe. Figure the cost of eggs, butter, sugar, etc., at their highest prices; then you will know, by a glance of the recipe, just about what a dish will cost. Ladies' Home Journal.

HENRY'S MESSENGERS, Phone 939.

SOLOS

by the
Second Fiddle.

A PHYSICIAN says a million germs can live for weeks on a one dollar bill. Lucky germs.

HOUSEHOLD HINT FOR TODAY. In marrying the girl with whom you once made good, first satisfy yourself that she has passed the first grade.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER has left Cleveland \$20,000,000 in his will. At last the persistent rumor that John is to leave Cleveland permanently is confirmed.

ONE THING about the dynamiters commands respect. They've got nerve.

A PARDON by the president would be a fitting reward for their efforts in blowing up the Los Angeles Times.

IF THE president should pardon them it's a cinch one Otis would blow up.

WHICE would be nothing new for Los Angeles.

NO, Christine, we are not going to say anything funny about that duel between M. Richepin and M. Frotaire at Neuilly.

THE ONLY WAY we can explain it is that Villa has shot his press agent.

HOW would you like to carry around the habeas corpus of 3800 Mexican fugitives?

JUDGE BURNS of Houston says he's occupied with a case that will keep him busy for the rest of his life.

WHISKEY FIRM advertises that its product "overcomes prejudice against whiskey." Lot of people will be surprised to learn that there is a prejudice.

THERE ARE 315 ways of changing a quarter, says the Welsh exchange editor. Whereupon we rise and recall that there are 167,415 ways of spending a quarter. We have tried them all. But we do not know how many ways there are of spending a dollar.

FOR THE AVERAGE married man ready money is a lot more useful than a ready excuse.

NEVER JUDGE a woman's mind by the time it takes her to make it up.

SHE may have had it made up all the time.

A TECHNICALITY in the law is something to prevent the law from accomplishing its legal end.

INCREASED chicken shipments to England emphasize the popularity abroad of the American musical comedy.

BOSTON WOMEN say two years of courtship is enough. Any woman in Boston who had two years of courtship would get pinched for violating the Sherman act.

THE RECORDS in the county clerk's office of late indicate that Cupid also has adopted the policy of watchful waiting.

THE MEDICAL profession is said to approve of that Texas 400,000,000 watermelon crop.

EXPLANATION of the fact that there is no verbatim report of Ambassador Page's after-dinner speech in London is that "the speech was made late in the evening and no verbatim report of it was taken." Murder! Somebody please hurry up and explain that explanation to the teetotal head of the state department. Bath grape juice diplomacy faltered under insidious lures of St. James?

THE TANGO has reached Charleston, S. C., which indicates that it's death is in sight.

MARRIAGE, say scientists, is a sure cure for appendicitis. But recovery from removal of the vermiform appendix is much quicker.

THE HAND PAINTED Easter egg is to be much in vogue.

IN OHIO they have pinched the Democratic state chairman for running a publicity bureau. Next in order is a law to prohibit the big boss from sitting in the corner of his club with immobile face and chewing a long black cigar. When we do that we eliminate political fiction and thus retire all politics from the public prints.

WE REALLY didn't expect the Republicans to take our advice.

Modes in Brief.

Floral edge frilling is in demand for trimming.

Jet mail heads, bands, edging, all-over, ornaments and chains of jet are being worn more and more as spring days approach.

The four-in-hand is a fitting finish for the tailored waist with a soft collar.

Hood cape collars are seen on some of the art decoettes of the early spring suits.

In white goods, there is nothing smarter than the white broadened dress—Newark News.

Many ills come from impure blood. Can't have pure blood with faulty digestion, lax liver and sluggish bowels. Burdock Blood Bitters is recommended for strengthening the stomach, bowels and liver. The purifying blood!

PRESIDENT WILSON'S FIRST YEAR

(An Editorial Statement by the AMERICAN BANKER of March 7.)

ON Wednesday Woodrow Wilson, scholar, historian and statesman, entered upon the second year of his first term as president of the United States. Few, perhaps, any one, would have ventured to predict one year ago the brilliant results which have since been achieved. For more than a generation the people of this country have been growing more and more dissatisfied with the tariff and the currency system. Despite this increasing discontent, not one step was taken toward breaking away from the condition of things which followed the Civil war. That period of American history, which began with the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln in 1861, did not really come to a close until the retirement of William Howard Taft from the White House. With the opening of the Wilson administration a new era in American history as distinct and different from the war period, as the latter was from the era of slavery agitation, opened.

The tariff and currency, when the problems created by the tariff were demanded solution. Under the tariff system which prevailed prior to 1891 American commerce had developed enormously, and 75 per cent of the carrying trade of the United States was done in American vessels. After the overthrow of the Confederacy, the American flag had disappeared from the ocean, and the system of extreme protection like that which was adopted by Great Britain after the revolution of 1688 and abandoned in 1848, was made the fixed policy of the United States. The excluding wall of protection erected by the Morrill tariff of 1891 was steadily made higher and thicker, until American manufacturers obtained a complete monopoly of the home market, and the cost of living through this and other causes, reached an intolerable limit.

With the outbreak of the Civil war, the old-time American system of wild cat and red dog currency, and the free lance regime of the state banks broke down completely, and that necessity which knows no law compelled the creation of the national banking system, evolved by that brilliant statesman, jurist and financier, Salmon P. Chase. It would be expecting too much of any man, however eminent, to invent a system of finance under such trying conditions which would meet the permanent requirements of a great nation like the United States.

Following the restoration of peace and vindication of American political unity, the national banking system devised by Chase gradually proved more and more unsuited to the commercial needs of the country. Everybody knew that the system was bad, but no one ventured to suggest or provide a remedy. Finally the national monetary commission was created to investigate the currency systems of Europe, and in the light of these inquiries to frame a measure which

would give to this country that currency system which it has never possessed before, but which it must have now if it would escape the permanent evils of periodic panics and depressions of trade. The result is too recent to require recital. The national monetary commission's proposals were promptly rejected by congress, and there was no one in the White House possessing the influence to evolve positive results out of this unfortunate chaos. It remained for President Wilson to take hold of this unsolved problem of his predecessors and secure practical legislation from a congress, both houses of which were controlled by the members of the same political party as himself.

First the tariff and later the currency were taken up, and after nearly eight months of discussion both measures were enacted into law. These two triumphs, both achieved within a year, would suffice to make any administration forever memorable in American history. What especially makes these two measures of first-class importance is the increasing probability that neither will be repealed, and that the tariff and the currency will remain among the settled questions in this country for an indefinite period to come.

President Wilson and his supporters in congress now have taken up the first question, about which there is marked diversity of opinion. The five bills which have been christened "The Five Brothers" have been strongly criticised by leading business men, who may be accepted as authority on such matters. Undoubtedly, they ought not to be passed in their original form, and in all likelihood they have run the gauntlet of congressional discussion, like the earlier currency and tariff bills, these measures also will be moulded into proper shape and receive an endorsement as emphatic and general as that which has been given to the tariff and currency laws.

There remains the very important question of agricultural land banks and it may be assumed that in due time this pressing need of the farmers of the country will be met by the creation of a system of financial institutions which shall serve all the needs for agricultural credits which have heretofore proved a serious drawback to American farmers. Perhaps never before in the history of the United States have so many burning questions been precipitated into the arena of discussion as during the first year of President Wilson. Before the second year, which opened on Wednesday, comes to a close, it may be assumed that everything which now clamors for legislative consideration will be cleared from the calendar. This is a record which no previous president, for reasons which were beyond human control, has been able to inscribe on the pages of history.

Great Trials of History

John Peter Zenger

THE trial of John Peter Zenger in 1735 resulted in the establishing of a free press in America. It was the first trial in this country of a charge of libel against the government. Zenger was one of America's pioneer newspaper editors, and the first issue of his periodical, called the "New York Weekly Journal," appeared on November 5, 1725, and he continued printing and publishing it until the following January, when the chief justice, James de Lancey, charged him with having printed seditious libels.

There was a bitter controversy raging between Governor Cosby and the people of the province of New York. The legislature and the council had been brought under the influence of the governor, and the higher courts of law were also so modeled as to be instruments in the hands of the government against the people. The only resource of the people was in the press.

The chief justice, at the instigation of the governor, endeavored in vain to prevail upon the grand jury to indict Zenger. The council then pronounced four of Zenger's issues to be "false, scandalous, malicious and seditious libels," and ordered them to be burned by the common hangman. The order was read in the court of quarter sessions, but the magistrates would not suffer it to be entered. The sheriff caused the papers to be burned by his colored servant.

Zenger was then arrested by order of the council and thrown into jail. His friends procured a writ of habeas corpus, but the bail was placed so high that he could not procure it. While he was thus lying in jail the judges tried again to get him indicted, but without success. The attorney general then charged him by information for a misdemeanor in printing the libels. Two popular leaders, James Alexander and William Smith, undertook the defense of Zenger, but taking exception to the jurisdiction of the court, they were summarily excluded from practicing in the court and their names were stricken from the rolls of the attorneys.

This high-handed procedure frightened other New York lawyers, but Zenger's friends had recourse to a remedy which proved effective. They engaged the services of a Philadelphia lawyer, Andrew Hamilton, who was a celebrated barrister, about 36 years of age. The admirable way in which he handled the case, and his success in having the prisoner acquitted is responsible for the oft-quoted saying, "It takes a Philadelphia lawyer."

When the trial came on Zenger had been in prison many months. The first point to be judged was that he

did print and publish the papers, and the next that they were libelous. The junior counsel for the defendant, proposed to contest the first point, but Hamilton overruled him and, acknowledging the printing and publication, boldly threw himself on the other point, and took the ground that he had printed and published no more than every free-born British subject had a right to print and publish.

Hamilton's was a masterly appeal. He was frequently interrupted by the attorney general and the chief justice endeavored to cut him short, taking the ground that the jury had no other duty to perform than to find the facts of the printing and publishing, which Hamilton had admitted, and that it was for the court to adjudge the libel.

Upon the court's asserting this Hamilton deliberately turned to the jury and addressed his argument to them, showing it was their right and privilege and duty, to place themselves between the court and the citizens, and to protect the latter against such a claim as the former. He proved that they were the judges of the law as well as of the fact, that the whole case was in their hands, and that they ought not to relinquish any part of it to the court. In that argument, the sovereign power of the people, of whom the jury were the representatives, first came forth in complete manifestation in America, perhaps it might be said in the world.

The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" in the very teeth of an authoritative charge from the chief justice against the defendant. The decision of the jury was received with shouts of applause. The judges threatened to imprison the promoters of such a disorderly proceeding, but the people were too much excited to hear the voice of authority. A son of Admiral Norris rose and called for a renewal of the shouting, which was continued and could not be suppressed. Hamilton, who would receive no compensation for his services, was borne in triumph from the court room. He was carried to a festive entertainment which was repeated by the city authorities before his return to Philadelphia. The common council presented him with the freedom of the city, the certificate of which was enclosed in a splendid gold box purchased by subscription and as he stepped into a barge, on his departure from New York, there was a salute of artillery. Governor Morris asserted that Hamilton's argument, and the result of the trial of Zenger, were "the gems of American freedom, the morning star of our liberty."

For a taxi, call Di Mauro, Phone 17.

Revival of Lace and Embroidery

Embroidered collars and cuffs have arrived and are said to be the forerunners of a revival of embroidery on silk and woolen materials. This method of trimming has been relegated to the background for several seasons, but is brought forward in the advance styles together with lace. These two varieties of trimmings have been supplanted by tulle, furs and feathers but, because of the hardships which this brought to lace-makers and the whole lace and embroidery industry, an effort, which seems to be successful, has been made to bring this much-admired work once more into prominence. When one style is advanced the other is sure to be, for lace and embroidery always go hand in hand.

Madame La Mode is not so capricious as she sometimes appears to be; there is usually a reason for the styles which are brought out, and this of furnishing work to lace-makers in many parts of the world will appeal to women everywhere. In countries where much lace is made the patriotic feeling is strongly aroused, and women who can afford to satisfy their desires for fine lace plan to make them even more fashionable than ever before.

No trimming is so distinctly feminine as lace and embroidery, and

nothing can be more becoming to the average woman, which always goes far in bringing joy with their appearance. Dressmakers have already begun the use of these trimmings, and the patterns of the embroidery used show considerable contrast with the bright Bulgarian tulle of a year ago, and the big flowers of pretty colored silks are very different from some of the designs which fashion surface upon at that time. Silver and gold threads are used to outline these flowers and in the center is a bright spot to show the heart of the flower.

This, like all other styles advanced by fashion leaders, remains to be either accepted or rejected by the court of the highest appeal—the women of the country, but one may easily hazard the guess that in an effort to make the lace and embroidery-makers happy Madame La Mode will also make womankind in general happy over a revival of these beautiful trimmings.

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